

Exploring The Continuum Of Human Communication Processes: Correlation Between Psychology And Communication

¹* Yakup Kara, ² Adam Jablonskhi, ³ Mohammed Alweshah

¹ Department of Industrial Engineering, Selçuk University, Turkey
Email: yakupkara_phd@yahoo.com

² Department of Robotics and Mechatronics, AGH University of Science and Technology,
Poland
Email: adam.jablonskhi@gmail.com

³ Department of Information Technology, Al-Balqa Applied University, Jordan
Email: mohammed.alweshah@yahoo.com

* Corresponding Author: Yakup Kara; Email: yakupkara_phd@yahoo.com

Abstract

Continuum refers to the psychological conception that relates to mental health and psychological disorders associated with oppressive cognitive indications, subclinical symptoms, and other negative manifestations relevant to individuality and drug dependency. It encompasses persistence ideologies that shape psychology and communication in the context of experiences that recognize psychological afflictions, impacting normal communication patterns and behavior. Psychology encompasses various communication types, including assertive, aggressive, passive, and passive-aggressive, which can be influenced by internal or external factors such as mood or distractions. This study's outcomes reveal the values of constraints associated with convergent validity testing and multi-regression using SPSS software concerning the continuum of human communication processes. It also highlights the correlation between psychology and communication. The findings show different approaches that influence standards of communication patterns and types based on circumstances and psychological factors involved in the continuum of human communication processes. These factors include communication behavior, cognitive structure, economic growth, interpersonal communication, psychology and communication, mood, distraction, self-esteem, self-perception, and persuasive features and communication. The novelty of this study lies in its significant contribution to elucidating the relationship between the continuum of human communication processes and the correlation between psychology and communication. It explores how these factors are associated with approaches relevant to economic growth, interpersonal communication skills, as well as persuasive features and communication within organizations.

Keywords: Interpersonal collaboration, Communication, Psychology, Communication process, Continuum, Human communication processes.

1. INTRODUCTION

Continuum is the psychological conception related to mental health and psychological disorder associated with oppressive cognitive indications for subclinical and other negative symptoms which are relevant to individuality and drug dependency [1]. Persistence ideologies that formulate psychology and communication related to experiences which recognize psychological affliction affecting the normal communication experiences and behaviour. Mental health and psychological disorder spectrum conception stimulate comprehensibility including present social and biological recognition as well as epidemiological detention [2]. Continuum convictions are conceivable regarding categorical ideology that centralised offsets relevant to psychological disapproval including symptom concern, constitute help seeking hindrance along with developing treatment avoidance. The communication established among experts and patients assigned with analysis of health conditions relevant to psychological issues and mental health. Communication is the most prior medium that is subjected to a one-to-one approach for dealing with patients' issues and providing care [3]. The interaction among psychology and communication associated with spectrum relevant to human communication process involves the demographic essence, cultural and morphological credentials, mindset as well as perspective concerned with psychological health and disorders. The human communication process is associated with obstacles related to organising health services, communication, environmental and individual behaviour of patients in accordance with situations involved with patient condition, variation in language of patient and medical professionals or communication incompetence [4]. Psychological distinct relevant to psychology and communication patterns of individual indications specifies with schizotypal personality disorders which is examined referring specifications including psychological intangible, intrapersonal along with disorder extension [5]. The personality disorders distinct connected to extreme cognitive processes disintegration related to mentalizing assigned with dimensions of understanding mental states and behaviours of individual self or others in terms of psychology, affinity and impulsivity associated with individual's intentions.

1.1 Psychology and Communication

The interactions on social media are associated with comprehension of aggressive interpersonal communication along with social media peculiarities enabling social media platform conversations to be offline to some extent [6]. Social media exploration is determined to improve psychological health by means of triggered positive outcomes of self posContinuum is the psychological conception related to mental health and psychological disorder associated with oppressive cognitive indications for subclinical and other negative symptoms which are relevant to individuality and drug dependency [7]. Persistence ideologies that formulate psychology and communication related to experiences which recognize psychological affliction affecting the normal communication experiences and behaviour if content assigned with adopting emotional regulation strategies results with positive impact on health else negative. As social media content is associated with individual preferences relevant to usage

duration, interactions with positively subjective posts. The usage of social media with negative impact on psychological health is associated with privacy concerns, safety issues, cyberbullying as well as physical appearance resulting in psychological disorders related to communication or others [8]. Interprofessional collaboration (IPC) is recognised as an essential constituent concerning patient-centred along with comprehensive health care. Effective IPC is determined with communication as a decisive factor. The healthcare professionals analysed communication practices and collaborative activities.

1.2 Human Communication Processes

Communication in the current slot implies an intricate coordination regarding different articulators and modes including messaging assigned with audio as well as visual characteristics associations such as speech, non-speech enunciations in addition to head, face, hands and embodiment. Different gestures associated with different articulators assigned to various modes can be associated with coherent message phenomenology during interim conventional speech context demands [9]. Human communication process involves listening, speaking, reading as well as writing skills associated with communication includes feelings, ideas coupled with point of view accompanied by others. The positive communication established at the professional level is associated with developing positive relationships with associations whereas negative communication processes may lead to professional collapse. Communication is considered to be an important aspect in psychology for determining the environment and development associated with individual results in emotional and intellectual response. The psychological domains comprised outcomes of individuals related to physical and nature consequences [10].

1.3 Research questions and objectives

The study aimed to illustrate the correlation of psychology and communication with continuum related to human communication processes influence with psychological factors. The objective of this study focused on continuum related to human communication processes along with correlation between psychology and communication regarding improving quality of life:

- Elucidating the positive correlation between psychological factors and communication behaviour, interpersonal communication skills.
- Impact of psychological factors or issues on human communication processes.

The study associated with research question as follows:

RQ1: How do psychological factors influence communication patterns and behaviour?

RQ2: Which are constraints of communication skills that are determined as influenced by psychological conditions?

RQ3: How does human communication processes along with correlation of psychology and communication impact on economic growth along with development of interpersonal skills?

1.4 Contributions and novelty

The study contributes in explore continuum related to human communication processes along with correlation between psychology and communication:

- Explores correlation between psychology and communication
- Explores the human communication processes associated with communication patterns and its types.
- Explores the impact of correlation between psychology and communication over continuum related to human communication processes.

The novelty of this study significantly contributes to elucidating continuum relation to human communication processes based on correlation between psychology and communication that is associated with approaches relevant to economic growth and interpersonal communication skills along with persuasive features and persuasive communication associated with organisation.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section contributes information regarding interpreting continuum based on human communication processes assigned with correlation among psychology and communication, continuum related to human communication process along with psychology and communication relevant to continuum in human communication processes.

2.1 Correlation among Psychology and Communication

Effective communication involves individuals engaging in dialogue within a designated language, intertwining various aspects such as personality, self-confidence, inducement, and situational perspectives. The interlocutors, or conversational partners, play a pivotal role in shaping the communicative dynamics based on their unique characteristics and current circumstances. Notably, self-confidence emerges as a significant determinant influencing the quality of communication. Individuals with high self-confidence often exhibit positive attitudes and a heightened conversational capability, fostering a conducive environment for understanding. This positive demeanor contributes to a more seamless exchange of ideas, as self-assured communicators are better equipped to express themselves clearly and assertively. Anxiety can act as a deterrent to effective communication, manifesting in real or anticipated situations. Individuals grappling with anxiety may experience challenges in expressing their thoughts, potentially hindering the smooth flow of dialogue. The fear of judgment or misinterpretation can impede the natural exchange of ideas, creating barriers to effective communication. Recognizing the interplay between self-confidence and anxiety within the context of communication is crucial for navigating various social and professional scenarios, ultimately influencing the outcomes of interpersonal interactions. In essence, the intricate dance of personalities, self-assurance, and contextual factors shapes the landscape of communication, shaping the dynamics of human interaction [11].

2.2 Continuum Related to Human Communication Processes

In the contemporary landscape of human interaction, the advent of social media and mobile internet has significantly transformed communication processes, particularly within the realm of organizational activities. These digital platforms serve as dynamic tools assigned to achieve diverse goals, with their influence spanning across fostering information specification, improving transparency, and assisting public discussions, especially in the context of catastrophic impairment analysis. This evolving continuum is marked by perspectives and performances shaped by both formal and informal circumstances, operating within the expansive terrain of professional and socialized contexts. The multifaceted impact of social media and mobile internet on organizational dynamics extends to opportunities that arise in both professional and social spheres. This interplay navigates through a nuanced landscape where individuals engage in a delicate dance between formal structures and informal exchanges, leveraging these mediums to enhance communication. The expansion and emerging professional maturation strategies are intricately woven into the fabric of these digital channels. Profoundly, there is a professorial intention embedded within these strategies, which seeks to guide and shape the discourse in favor of authorizing long-lasting novices. This control over possibilities is vital, particularly in the context of reticulation and erudition. The journey undertaken throughout persistence is one characterized by the incorporation of routines, vocabularies, and courses, which collectively contribute to the evolution of individual and collective knowledge. As the navigate this digitally mediated landscape, the fusion of professional intent, evaluations, and the empowerment of novices becomes a central tenet in controlling the possibilities inherent in the expansive field of communication. The richness of this environment lies in its ability to facilitate a dynamic and ongoing process of learning, adapting, and shaping the discourse, ultimately contributing to the collective intelligence and growth within organizational spheres [12].

2.3 Psychology and communication: a continuum in human communication processes

The pervasive prevalence of psychological issues such as anxiety and depression has created a pressing concern, particularly within environments marked by overburdened and understaffed circumstances. The intricate interplay between individual psychological well-being and organizational dynamics has become a focal point of exploration. Within this context, the significance of individual communication emerges as a potential linchpin for coping with psychological health challenges, exerting a profound influence on the relations individuals share in terms of intellectual, perceptual, and behavioral consequences. As individuals grapple with anxiety and depression, the manner in which they communicate and connect with others becomes pivotal. Effective communication serves as a conduit for emotional expression, fostering a supportive environment that can mitigate the impact of psychological struggles. The quality of interpersonal interactions, whether within familial, social, or professional spheres, plays a crucial role in shaping perceptions and responses to mental health challenges. Open and empathetic communication establishes a foundation for understanding, reducing stigma, and encouraging individuals to seek help without fear of judgment. The organizational landscape has recognized the pivotal role of emotional, psychological, and social health in overall well-being. In response to the growing recognition of the impact of mental health on individual performance and organizational functions, various entities are increasingly promoting activities

geared towards fostering a holistic approach to employee well-being. This includes initiatives such as mental health awareness campaigns, counseling services, and policies that prioritize work-life balance. By addressing psychological health within the organizational framework, there is a dual benefit of enhancing individual resilience and, concurrently, improving overall organizational performance. The intricate relationship between individual psychological well-being and organizational dynamics necessitates a multifaceted approach to coping with issues like anxiety and depression. Effective communication forms the cornerstone of this approach, influencing intellectual, perceptual, and behavioral outcomes. As organizations increasingly recognize the symbiotic relationship between employee well-being and productivity, initiatives aimed at promoting emotional, psychological, and social health are gaining prominence, fostering environments that prioritize the holistic welfare of individuals within the broader context of organizational success [13].

2.4 Research gap

Previous studies relevant to elucidating the correlation among psychology and communication with a continuum based on human communication processes. Human communication process is associated with a diverse range of actions including hands, face expressions and body posture. The psychology of communication is associated with factors such as self-confidence, motivation, anxiety, and body posture along with innovative behaviour and self-engagement of individuals concerning activities or tasks such as enthusiasm, association and productiveness. Human communication processes associated with social media platforms along with fostering information specification, improving transparency and assisting public discussion whereas formal or informal communications are assigned with authorising long lasting novices controlling possibilities. Communication establishment assigned with the potential approach that psychological health which influences individual relations concerned to intellectual, perceptual along with behavioural consequences assigned with sharing of information and social activities participation. In this study,

3. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework describes continuum related to human communication processes that involves individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure, economic growth and development of interpersonal communication, psychology and communication, an individual's communication pattern and type of communication as well as synthesis of persuasion features and persuasive communication in auditing.

3.1 Individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure

Individuals associated with neuropsychological structure associations with functions including learning, attention, perception, reasoning and developing skills along with metaphysical development. Individual interaction associated with principals, informatic and morphology along with consequent intellectuals which are assigned to complicated evolving systems. Communication behaviour and cognitive structures are assigned to particular language, composition to language vocabulary associated with individual collective actions along with confabulation and mid-level management concerning societal, educational organisations and

associations as well as general standard in reference to notional forms [14]. The cognitive structure of individuals associated with intellectual capability including memory, prediction, life goal clarity in order develops skills assigned with peculiarities towards advanced forms of life. Cognitive structure associated with an individual's communication behaviour assigned to environment, locality along with influence and information in developing efficiency for dealing with a problem relevant to understanding and response of the individual. Complex cognitive systems associated with wide and different goals through evolutionary and ontogenetic scale-up as well as primitive goals elaboration which are assigned with natural philosophy and reliability impediments [15].

3.2 Economic growth and development of interpersonal communication

Individual knowledge related to strategic initiatives associated with development gratitude of organisation in accordance with collaboration of interpersonal communication relevant to others organisations. In terms of economic growth, the associative connection in relevance to employment, regional vicinity along with preliminary cooperation that offers lavish roped team opportunities as projects with novelties assistance are established in connection with other organisations [16]. The management process associated with small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) or other organisations demands for multipurpose technical, economic and behavioural knowledge. Entrepreneurs associated with management process demands for analysing the prospects in terms of managerial skills for improving sustainability towards SMEs [17]. Economic growth assigned with developed interpersonal skills of entrepreneurs towards endorsement and performance in regard to developing technologies.

3.3 Psychology and communication

Individuals associated with interpersonal communication behaviour are positively associated with acceptance regarding responsibility, accuracy, reliability, affinity with others, seizure along with contiguousness resulting in organisational outcomes such as performance, motivating, involvement along with willingness towards achieving success. Individual exposure associated with positive relational behaviours encompassed with social, psychological and emotional interactions along with integral aspects of organisational circumstances that include the process of establishing and maintaining the positive interpersonal relationships. Interaction relishing associated with dimension relevant to organisational appreciation which holds significance related to positive interaction along with terminology and behavioural psychology. Interaction relishing analysis of individuals which comprises esthetical interaction, interaction aspect, gesture language, perception with response, mutual interactions, phenomenal interactions along with morally cooperative interactions [18].

3.4 An individual's communication pattern

Individual communication pattern associated with daily behaviour categorised as app utilisation, music dissipation, interaction as well as social demeanour, adjustability demeanour, entire phone activeness and increased behavioural assort with time [19]. Individual identity in the context of extensive and relatively consistent proportions including openness, honesty, retroflex, cordiality along with patience through extent comprising major diverse concerning

precise aspects associated with strong genetic reason in addition to simulating through backgrounds and circumstances. Interaction patterns of individuals associated with social media platforms that are assigned to impact on mental health affecting behaviour which comprises simplified social interaction, mutual assistance structure accession along with involvement and retaining in operations are stimulated [20].

3.5 An individual's type of communication

The type of communication adopted by individuals depends on circumstances and lack of information accuracy. Type of communication associated with impact on an individual's understanding and circumstances description. Partial understanding along with incomplete interaction regarding vigorously indicted disasters be authorised for unwanted confusion as well as complicating settlement regarding disasters [21]. Individuals identified with impaired hearing and critical conditions unable to establish communication through sign language or significant actions and postures. Communication with individuals established for identifying and recognising individuals' concerns. Individuals associated with constant interaction that implemented verbatim or without words [22].

3.6 Synthesis of persuasion features and persuasive communication in auditing

The combination of persuasion amenities associated with establishing influential communication among individuals assigned with auditing incorporates features such as derivation, message, message recipient, message channel and message destination [23]. The communication established among clients and auditors along with audit panels of whom mutual estimations as well as conclusions eventually manipulate the reported data and declared through financial acknowledgments. The establishment of communication among investors along with managers and declaration particularities that impact on financial communication persuasiveness as well as investors conclusions [24]. Communication coupled with investors is associated with the consequence of spoken hints along with gestural actions towards capital market stakeholders and organisational endeavour in order to handle visual communication.

3.7 Human Communication Processes

Human-machine interaction associated with communicative devices acquires real-time information of individuals along with monitoring physiological and sustainable indices including different modes of communications. The psychological disorder related to language and communications assigned with violation of morphological and philological protocol that governs language practice. Health care professionals are enabled to implement natural language processing analytics that assist automation of psychological status tests [25]. As human communication is associated with expression capabilities relevant to metrics, facial response, gesture along with eye contact. Natural language and behaviour dynamics that estimated with neural activation patterns and observing states of patients in terms of discourse throughout the medication and after in humans. This section concludes the constraints associated with correlation between psychology and communication with continuum related to human communication processes. The continuum related to human communication processes associated with individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure, economic

growth along with interpersonal communication development, psychology and communication, communication patterns and type of communication of individuals and synthesis of persuasion features and communication in auditing along with human communication processes [26]. The communication processes involved different approaches influenced by circumstances and conditions.

4. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Conceptual framework contributes hypotheses relevant to correlation among psychology with a continuum relation to human communication processes associated with communication pattern, behaviour along with type of communication.

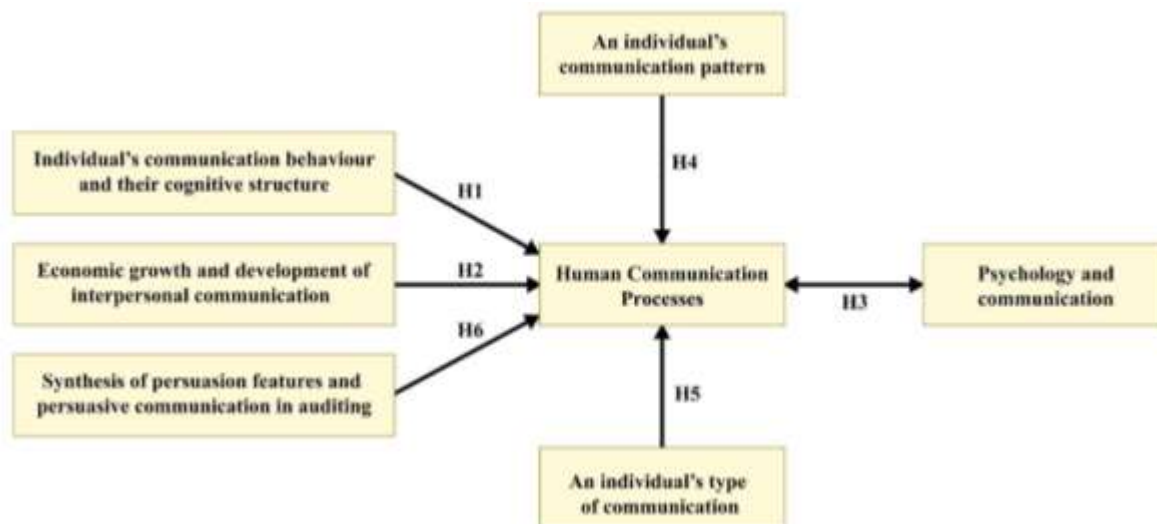


Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Figure 1 illustrates the conceptual framework of correlation among psychology and communication with continuum related to human communication processes. The conceptual framework is associated with constraints relevant to human communication processes including psychology and communication, communication behaviour along with their cognitive structure, interpersonal communications, communication pattern type of communication as well as persuasive communication in auditing. The conceptual framework consists of seven constraints connected with six hypotheses.

Individuals' character recognises their own proficiency related to professions and poses elevated self-efficacy values along with positive possible reflection concerning job satisfaction. Individual life is organised with perception and beliefs which are able to control the behaviour association involvement in important happenings [27]. Psychological context provides inspirational ability which is essential towards completion of tasks along with context including satisfaction, positive perspective and passion for their profession reflects self-efficacy belief [28]. For example, educators involved in a task to increase population that desires to be trained are associated with educators' motivational beliefs that guidance relevant to achieving importance in the process of teaching and learning. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis is as follows.

H1: There exists a positive correlation among an individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure.

Interpersonal communication skills are associated with cooperation among people connected with organisations concerned with economic growth and financial development assigned to reducing environmental consequences and developing priorities towards renewable energy. Individual implements interpersonal communication skills for accomplishment towards equity and bank funding relevant with considering performance in technological as well as substantial ventures in aristocratic financial trades at national and regional levels [29]. Interpersonal communication skills implemented towards constructing processes that are assigned with financial development, economic growth and sustainable vitality utilisation. Organisation associated with policies regarding individuals skills to enact operations that enables utilisation of renewable resources towards economic growth. Interpersonal communication skills of individuals in a regional or national organisation that influence utilisation of latest technology related to marketing and knowledge regarding generating foreign direct investment that improves the economic growth [30]. Multinational organisations are associated with positive contribution through accumulated efficiency along with economic growth in relevance to host economies exceeding the absolute resources by means of technology channelisation, circulation, external impacts and breakthroughs. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis is as follows.

H2: There exists a positive correlation among economic growth and development of interpersonal communication skills.

Individuals in organisations should cooperate with other staff to perform functions and execution of programs for improving communication along with interdisciplinary association concerned with organised and constant contingent training by means of reduction of disaster and unhappiness. Developing team approach for functionality of the organisation for achieving organisational goals as associated with technical skills along with interpersonal interaction skills needed for compelling the performance [31]. Interpersonal association is related to processes in relevance to establish interaction and associating with professionals in order to integrate working objectives. Interpersonal regulation in organisations has been diagnosed with high standards through excellence, productivity along with job satisfaction and work involvement associated with psychological welfare as well as proficiency to determine through mistakes [32]. For example, a medical team with proper interdisciplinary and collaboration can succeed in operations in the operating room or else can lead to interruption in surgical procedures.

H3: There exists a dynamic correlation among psychology and communication.

Individuals associated with a particular set of activities in daily routines such as usage of social media platforms for establishing connections with others. Social media usage is associated with an ambivalent relationship among psychological health and modifications in addition to different circumstantial considerations may be relevant with the social media impact as optimistic or destructive [33]. Fear of missing out (FOMO) assigned with recognised archaism

concerned with unsatisfied familiarity necessity that encourages social media usage for experiencing connectivity. Individual's communication patterns assigned to comprehensive conditions relevant to familial relationships considered with hierarchy of individuals experiencing distress and relief away from other individuals [34]. Individuals associated with psychological conditions indicated with communication pattern liability along with visuospatial abilities, managerial malfunctions as well as impaired concentration along with inadequate emotional and sociability results in poor quality of life. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis is as follows.

H4: An individual's communication pattern basically depends upon their psychological factors.

Individual's environmental quality is a prior factor that influences communication in accordance with situations such as isolation. As individuals isolated and dissociated with physical activity and social activity. Individuals assigned with extended hours of screen exposure by means of accessing social media with mobile phones or working on laptop or computer are involved with no direct interactions and welfare assistance along with unclear livelihood fringes able to contribute to difficulties relevant to psychological health [35]. The livelihood associated with social activity and interactions with peers can improve the external factors. Individual environment accompanying this type of communication involves thinking, emotion and sensing as association of the brain and interaction with others reflects lifestyles, attitudes, beliefs and thinking patterns that influences social life. Healthy culture of individuals leads to rational behaviour assists for growth whereas unhealthy culture assists individuals with psychological issues [36]. Individuals' linguistic and terminological patterns can develop moods and standards. Therefore, the proposed hypothesis is as follows.

H5: An individual's type of communication basically depends upon their external factors.

The process of auditing is associated with different entities assigned with government regulation. Organisation associated with restrictions regarding resources such as financial, personnel as well as alternative resources. Individuals involved in auditing are affiliated with competence, objectivity and performance with appropriate operation resulting from incorporating local government entities [37]. The persuasive communication in auditing is influenced with objectivity of the organisation individual along with decision which positively affects external auditor consideration regarding organisation individual work [38]. Individuals associated with audit work delay in completion lead to impact on accuracy of financial reports submission and decision making by financial record handlers.

H6: There exists a positive correlation among the synthesis of persuasion features and persuasive communication in auditing.

This section concludes hypotheses explanation relevant to continuum relation to human communication process associated with correlation between psychology and communication. The hypotheses are associated with constraints relevant to illustrating correlation between psychology and communication about continuum related to human communication processes.

Psychological context provides inspirational ability which is essential towards completion of tasks along with context that reflects self-efficacy belief. Individuals associated with interpersonal communication skills at organisation correlated with progressive work contributed towards economic growth. Communication patterns are influenced by psychological factors and circumstances of individuals.

5. METHODOLOGY

The methodology section of the study reveals the structure of the study sampling and demographic details of respondents, procedure of survey executed and analysis of the data. The data of respondents comprises demographic details along with the number of respondents involved in the study. This study implements questionnaires through google forms approached via emails with respect to departments of different organisations. The analysis of the information is performed based on SPSS, statistics by means of linear regression to gain outcomes associated with standard deviation.

Table 1: Demographic data n=267

Category	Subcategory	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	134	50.19
	Female	133	49.81
Age	Less than 30 years	39	14.61
	30 to 50 years	152	56.93
	Above 50 years	76	28.46
Experience	<5 years	27	10.11
	5 - 15 years	148	55.43
	>15 years	92	34.46
Experts	Psycholinguists	72	26.97
	Linguists	70	26.22
	Psychologists	65	24.34
	Researchers	60	22.47

5.1 Data of respondents

A total of 267 participants were involved in this study. Respondents involved in this study are grouped based on departmental experts such as psycholinguists, linguists, psychologists and researchers. Table 1 illustrates the demographic data of respondents. 50.19% (134) of males and 49.81% (133) of females were involved. 56.93% (152) highest number of respondents associated with the age group of 30 to 50 years and 14.61% (39) least number of respondents

associated with the age group of less than 30 years. Respondents based on experience were grouped as 55.43% (148) highest number of respondents associated with experience of 5-15 years and 10.11% (27) least number of respondents associated with experience of less than 5 years. 26.97% (72) highest number of experts related to psycholinguists and 22.47% (60) least number of experts related to researchers involved in this study.

5.2 Procedure

The survey procedure of the study involved questionnaires through google forms associated with respective departments approached via e-mails. The responses of the questionnaires are determined with strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree. The questionnaire is structured with objective questions with five options. The questions in the questionnaire are relevant to communication patterns along with correlation between psychology and communication associated with human communication processes.

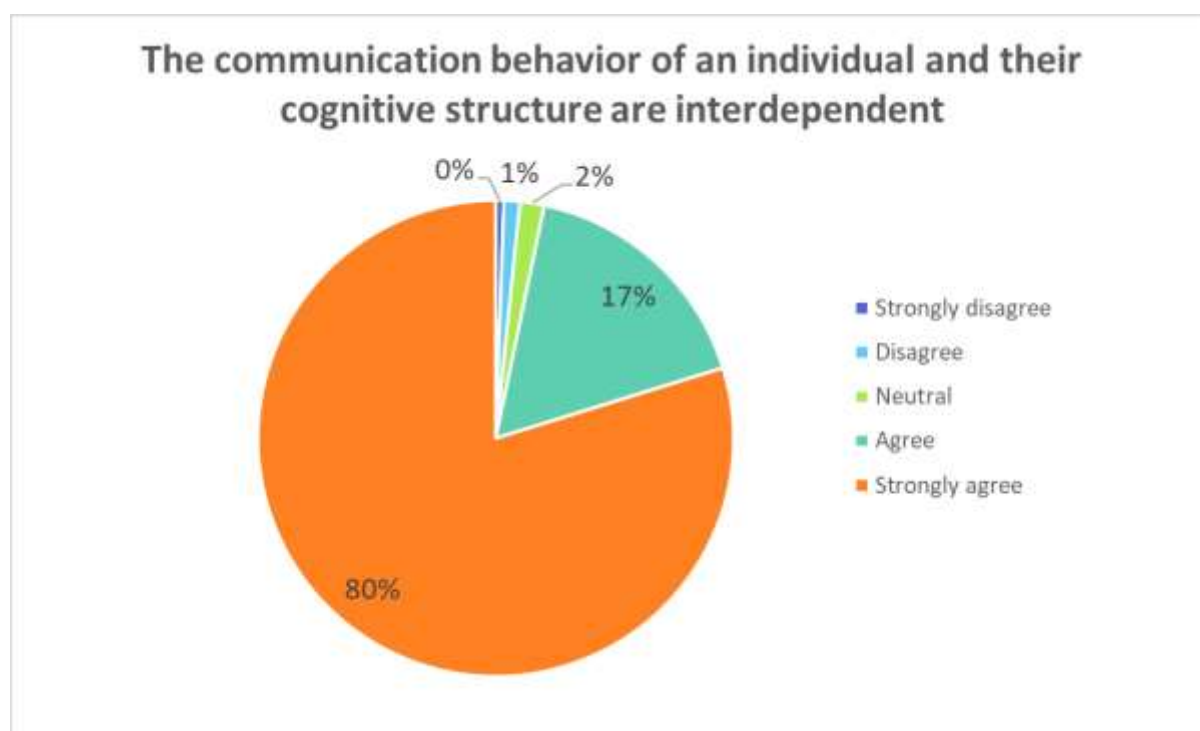


Figure 2: The process of collecting responses

Figure 2 depicts the process of collecting responses using questionnaires. The communication behaviour of an individual along with cognitive structures interdependence associated with responses during the procedure and values generated from 183 respondents formulated as a pie chart that includes percentage according to responses. 80% large portion of the pie chart is occupied by response as strongly agree and 0% least portion occupied by response as strongly disagree. 17% Relatively larger portion is occupied by response as agree and 1% relatively least portion is occupied by response as disagree.

5.3 Descriptive data analysis

The data analysis associated with descriptive statistics of the variables implementing linear regression. The variables associated with descriptive statistics include mean, standard

deviation, minimum, maximum and cost. Table 2 illustrates descriptive statistics of the data analysis. 206 as the highest mean value is assigned with psychology and communication whereas 174 as the least mean value assigned with an individual's communication pattern. 199.5 as the relatively high mean value is assigned with economic growth and development of interpersonal communication whereas 180 as the relatively least value is assigned with an individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure. 46.5 as highest standard deviation value is assigned with an individual's communication pattern whereas 30.5 as the lowest standard deviation value assigned to psychology and communication. 43.5 as the relatively high standard deviation value assigned to an individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure whereas 33.75 as the relatively low standard deviation value assigned to economic growth and development of interpersonal communication.

Table 2: Descriptive statistics

Variable	Coding	Mean	Standard deviation	Maximum	Minimum	Count
Individual's communication behaviour and their cognitive structure	BCS	180	43.5	244	116	267
Economic growth and development of interpersonal communication	EGD	199.5	33.75	255	144	267
Psychology and communication	PYC	206	30.5	260	152	267
An individual's communication pattern	CP	174	46.5	224	124	267
An individual's type of communication	TC	194	36.5	231	157	267
Synthesis of persuasion features and persuasive communication in auditing	FCA	191.5	37.75	261	122	267

6. RESULTS

The results section associated with outcomes of this study including values of constraints associated with convergent validity testing and multi regression regarding continuum related to human communication processes along with illustrating correlation between psychology and communication. The outcomes of the study involve psychological variables and hypotheses analysis testing. The minimum acceptance of the loading factor is 0.5 along with the AVE value of each variable above 0.5. Table 3 illustrates the convergent validity testing of psychological variables. The constraints associated with testing includes item, factor loadings, cronbach's alpha, composite reliability and average variance extracted. The variables involved are BCS, EGD, PYC, CP, TC and FCA each with two items. 0.998 is the highest CAF value assigned to

CP and 0.878 low value assisted to TC. 0.869 is highest value assigned to CR and 0.806 is low value assigned to PYC. 0.684 is highest value assigned to CR and 0.567 is low value assigned to EGD.

Table 3: Items, factor loadings, Cronbach's Alpha, Composite Reliability, and Average Variance Extracted

Variable	Items	Factor Loadings	CAF	CR	AVE	
BCS	communication behaviour	BCS1	0.797	0.976	0.850	0.674
	cognitive structure	BCS2	0.811			
EGD	economic growth	EGD1	0.778	0.9	0.868	0.567
	interpersonal communication skills	EGD2	0.837			
PYC	Psychology	PYC1	0.858	0.882	0.806	0.618
	Communication	PYC2	0.88			
CP	self-esteem	CP1	0.709	0.998	0.869	0.684
	self-perception	CP2	0.863			
TC	mood	TC1	0.82	0.878	0.851	0.576
	Distractions	TC2	0.713			
FCA	persuasion features	FCA1	0.726	0.931	0.825	0.595
	persuasive communication	FCA2	0.842			

Table 4 illustrates hypothesis testing. The hypotheses testing associated with outcome including SE, beta value, t-statistics, p-value and decision. Each hypothesis is associated with variables represented in table 3. The t-statistics and p-values determine the influence of research variables that have been mentioned. The hypothesis associated with the effect of the subjective norm is accepted. The subjective norm of H1 is associated with communication behaviour and cognitive structure (beta value=0.98 and p=0.004) as highest. The subjective norm of H2 is associated with economic growth and interpersonal communication skills (beta value=0.92 and p=0.029).

Figure 3 depicts perspectives of the respondents on the proposed hypotheses. 191 highest number of positive perspectives of respondents assigned with hypothesis 3 as highest strongly agree with correlation between psychology and communication. 163 low positive perspectives

of respondents assigned with hypothesis 2 as highest strongly agree with correlation among economic growth and development of interpersonal communication skills.

Table 4: Hypothesis testing

Hypotheses	SE	Beta value	t-statistics	p-value	Decision
H1	0.017	0.98	5.882	0.004	Accepted
H2	0.018	0.92	4.167	0.029	Accepted
H3	0.022	0.95	4.182	0.019	Accepted
H4	0.008	0.94	3.375	0.027	Accepted
H5	0.016	0.97	3.125	0.02	Accepted
H6	0.021	0.96	3.6	0.024	Accepted

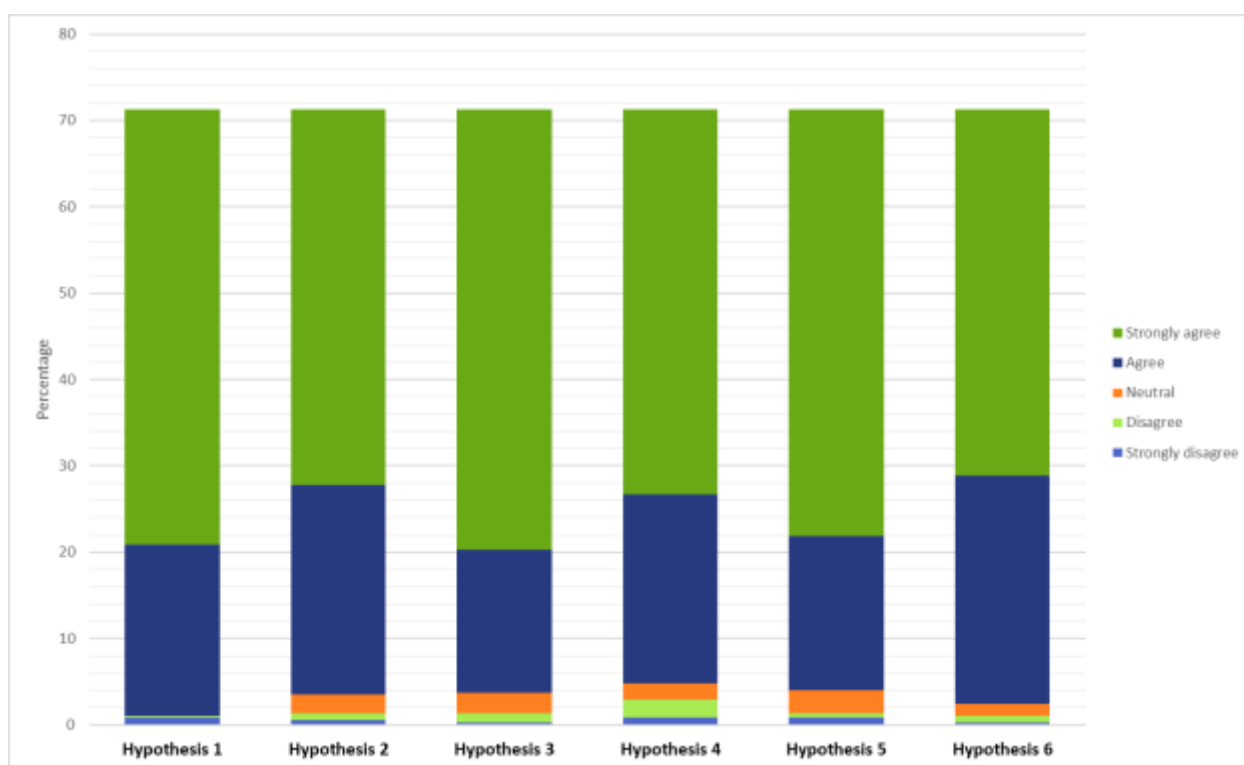


Figure 3: Perspectives of the respondents on the proposed hypotheses

7. DISCUSSION

The study explored the continuum related to human communication processes along with understanding the correlation between psychology and communication. Although, the previous studies regarding continuum related to human communication process associated with improving correlation between psychology and communication associated with different approaches. The review findings of these studies found that psychological influence in communication using a second language as English relevant to willingness of individuals for establishing communication in a second language or adapting in accordance with relative monolingual and monocultural in organisations that encourage good efforts gradually emerge

with positive psychology. Individuals communication is associated with affective variables such as determination, inspiration, self-confidence and speaking anxiety, and willingness towards communication as per organisational environment [11]. The organisation and environment of individuals working culture influences behaviour and performance. Individuals with significant positive relationships in organisation established with coordination in performing task accompanying work engagement along with progressive behaviour. Individuals recognised interaction towards organisation that comprises control, pleasure, association along with gratitude that influence satisfaction and trust and that sequentially impact on individual's permanence expectation. The network and complicated relations within organisations associated with communication processes in relevance to formal and informal perspectives along with routines based on circumstances and activities develops the context relevant to interactions conceding previous ways through developing supportive discipline actions assigned with continuum of human communication processes [12]. Interaction among individuals associated with beneficial and detrimental intermediary consequences relevant to correlation between psychology and communication patterns adopted for exploring relationships within business or organisation. Individuals associated with a position to handle a group of individuals and concerned with psychological discipline of communication contributes in impassioned working which utilises the daily interactions along with continuum relation to involvement and individual satisfaction [13]. Human interaction improvement associated with practising and learning of language associated with organisational environment involves the different modes. The practising of human communication processes assigned with technologies that enabled to understand the individuals experience as well as communication. Human communication process established various modes in accordance with intentions including meetings and business exploration that were associated with objectives and interpersonal skills [18]. Therefore, the study explores the continuum related with human communication processes along with interpreting the correlation between psychology and communication. Individuals associated with professionals possess elevated self-efficacy with control behaviour association as well as psychological context enabling inspirational ability including satisfaction, positive perspective and passion for their profession reflects self-efficacy belief. Interpersonal interaction skills of individuals associated with acceptance of diverse technologies in relevance to economic growth, marketing and performance that leads to increase the trade and foreign direct investment at regional and national levels [32]. Interdisciplinary association of individuals in an organisation relevant to interpersonal interaction skills assigned with functionality for improved performance lead to achieving organisational goals along with reduction of disasters and distress [33]. Psychological circumstances that are assigned with recognised archaism concerned with unsatisfied familiarity necessity that encourages social media usage for experiencing connectivity which influences communication patterns relevant to familial relationships considered with hierarchy of individuals experiencing distress and relief away from other individuals may result in inadequate emotional and sociability results in poor quality of life [37]. Individuals associated with introverted nature dissociated from physical activity and social exposure based on different circumstances along with exploring social media platforms and large screen timing may result in psychological health issues assigned with mood and distraction.

7.1 Practical implications

The constraints associated with continuum related to human communication processes illustrate correlation between psychology and communication evaluate approaches relevant to communication behaviour and pattern along with type of communication. It reveals continuum related human communication processes along with correlation between psychology and communication relevant to economic growth and persuasive communication in auditing. Although the previous studies relevant to continuum related to human communication processes illustrating correlation between psychology and communication explored circumstances and context of interpersonal skills along with factors that influences behaviour of individuals in organisational and external environments. The points rarely reviewed are communication behaviour, cognitive structure, economic growth, interpersonal communication, psychology and communication, mood, distraction, self-esteem and self-perception, persuasion features and persuasive communication. In this study, improving analysis of correspondence between psychology and communication relevant to continuum related to human communication processes with involvement of communication patterns and types along with developing interpersonal communication skills. The findings of the study reveal different approaches that influences standards of communication pattern and types relevant to circumstances and psychological factors involved in continuum related to human communication processes such as communication behaviour, cognitive structure, economic growth, interpersonal communication, psychology and communication, mood, distraction, self-esteem and self-perception, persuasion features and persuasive communication.

7.2 Theoretical implications

The theoretical outcomes of the study, the findings associated with continuum related to human communication processes for improving interpersonal communication skills assigned to association of psychology and communication. Continuum related to human communication processes associated with correspondence of psychology and communication relevant to communication behaviour and cognitive structures are assigned to particular language that comprises language vocabulary accompanying collective actions along with confabulation and mid-level management, strategic initiatives associated with development gratitude of organisation in accordance with collaboration of interpersonal communication and economic growth assigned with developed interpersonal skills of entrepreneurs towards endorsement and performance. Interaction relishing associated with significance related to positive interaction along with terminology and behavioural psychology which comprises esthetical interaction, interaction aspect, gesture language, perception with response, mutual interactions, phenomenal interactions along with morally cooperative interactions.

8. CONCLUSION

This study explored continuum related to human communication processes along with elucidating association between psychology and communication. Individual's professional achievements concerned with work satisfaction and psychological context provides inspirational ability that is essential for completion of tasks along with self-efficacy values. Interpersonal communication skills associated with cooperation, financial development along

with environmental consequences approaching technological and substantial ventures with absolute resources relevant to financial trades at national or regional level in different organisations. Interpersonal regulation in organisations with high standards through excellence, productivity along with job satisfaction and work involvement associated with psychological welfare as well as proficiency to determine through mistakes along with improving communication along with interdisciplinary association results in reduction of disaster and unhappiness. Impact of circumstances and comprehensive conditions related to familiarial relationships associated with hierarchy of distress and relief assigned to variation of communication patterns results in poor quality of life. Individual environment association type of communication involves thinking, emotion, sensing and interaction with others along with thinking patterns that assist unhealthy culture of individuals. Impact on linguistic and terminological patterns can develop moods and standards in accordance with psychological conditions. Persuasive communication is influenced by the objectivity of the organisation with decisions which positively affects externals considering an individual's work at organisation. Persuasive features associated with work delay in completion lead to impact on accuracy of financial reports submission and decision making by financial record handlers of organisations with restrictions regarding resources such as financial, personnel as well as alternative resources.

8.1 Future scope

It is conceived that future studies concerned with continuum related to human communication processes associated with psychological factors impact on communication of individuals. The continuum relates to human communication processes associated with economic growth along with interpersonal communication skills including self-efficacy and self-perception. Psychology and communication elucidation assists communication behaviour that is influenced with psychological factors relevant to mood and distraction. Human communication processes associated with persuasive features and persuasive communication based on organisational environment along with restrictions of resources.

8.2 Limitations

Despite significant findings, there are limitations relevant to continuum related to human communication processes along with illustration of psychology and communication. Firstly, determining appropriate factors that influence correlation of psychology and communication. Secondly, determining persuasive features and persuasive communication relevant to different fields.

Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to all respondents who participated in this study and to the data collectors for their contribution.

Author contributions

All authors who participated in data analysis, drafting or revising the manuscript gave approval of the final version to be published.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest.

Availability of data and material

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

REFERENCES

1. Horwitz, A. V., & Wakefield, J. C. (2012). *All we have to fear: Psychiatry's transformation of natural anxieties into mental disorders*. Oxford University Press.
2. Schauer, M., & Schauer, E. (2010). Trauma-focused public mental-health interventions: a paradigm shift in humanitarian assistance and aid work. *Trauma rehabilitation after war and conflict: Community and individual perspectives*, 389-428.
3. Lerner, M. D., Haque, O. S., Northrup, E. C., Lawer, L., & Bursztajn, H. J. (2012). Emerging perspectives on adolescents and young adults with high-functioning autism spectrum disorders, violence, and criminal law. *Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online*, 40(2), 177-190.
4. Lamers, S. M., Westerhof, G. J., Bohlmeijer, E. T., ten Klooster, P. M., & Keyes, C. L. (2011). Evaluating the psychometric properties of the mental health continuum-short form (MHC-SF). *Journal of clinical psychology*, 67(1), 99-110.
5. Massé, R., Poulin, C., Dassa, C., Lambert, J., Bélair, S., & Battaglini, A. (1998). The structure of mental health: Higher-order confirmatory factor analyses of psychological distress and well-being measures. *Social indicators research*, 45, 475-504
6. Halter, M. J. (2014). *Varcarolis' foundations of psychiatric mental health nursing*. Elsevier Health Sciences.
7. Holland, J. C. (2002). History of psycho-oncology: overcoming attitudinal and conceptual barriers. *Psychosomatic medicine*, 64(2), 206-221.
8. Keyes, C. L. (2007). Promoting and protecting mental health as flourishing: a complementary strategy for improving national mental health. *American psychologist*, 62(2), 95.
9. Holler, J., & Levinson, S. C. (2019). Multimodal language processing in human communication. *Trends in Cognitive Sciences*, 23(8), 639-652.
10. King, L. S., Humphreys, K. L., & Gotlib, I. H. (2019). The neglect–enrichment continuum: Characterizing variation in early caregiving environments. *Developmental Review*, 51, 109-122.
11. Lee, J. S., & Draijati, N. A. (2019). Affective variables and informal digital learning of English: Keys to willingness to communicate in a second language. *Australasian Journal of Educational Technology*, 35(5), 168-182.
12. Peters, M., & Romero, M. (2019). Lifelong learning ecologies in online higher education: Students' engagement in the continuum between formal and informal learning. *British Journal of Educational Technology*, 50(4), 1729-1743.

13. White, A., & LaBelle, S. (2019). A qualitative investigation of instructors' perceived communicative roles in students' mental health management. *Communication Education*, 68(2), 133-155.
14. Ellis, N. C. (2019). Essentials of a theory of language cognition. *The Modern Language Journal*, 103, 39-60.
15. Levin, M. (2019). The computational boundary of a "self": developmental bioelectricity drives multicellularity and scale-free cognition. *Frontiers in psychology*, 10, 2688.
16. Bidell, T. R., & Fischer, K. W. (2013). The role of cognitive structure in the development of behavioral control: A dynamic skills approach. In *Control of human behavior, mental processes, and consciousness* (pp. 167-184). Psychology Press.
17. Bagnoli, F., Guazzini, A., Pacini, G., Stavrakakis, I., Kokolaki, E., & Theodorakopoulos, G. (2014, September). Cognitive structure of collective awareness platforms. In *2014 IEEE Eighth International Conference on Self-Adaptive and Self-Organizing Systems Workshops* (pp. 96-101). IEEE.
18. Pitts, M. J. (2019). The language and social psychology of savoring: Advancing the communication savoring model. *Journal of Language and Social psychology*, 38(2), 237-259.
19. Leavitt, H. J. (1951). Some effects of certain communication patterns on group performance. *The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology*, 46(1), 38.
20. Koerner, A. F., & Fitzpatrick, M. A. (2006). Family communication patterns theory: A social cognitive approach. *Engaging theories in family communication: Multiple perspectives*, 50-65.
21. Malmgren, R. D., Hofman, J. M., Amaral, L. A., & Watts, D. J. (2009, June). Characterizing individual communication patterns. In *Proceedings of the 15th ACM SIGKDD international conference on Knowledge discovery and data mining* (pp. 607-616).
22. Booth-Butterfield, S., & Booth-Butterfield, M. (1991). Individual differences in the communication of humorous messages. *Southern Journal of Communication*, 56(3), 205-218.
23. Rich, J. S., Solomon, I., & Trotman, K. T. (1997). The audit review process: A characterization from the persuasion perspective. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 22(5), 481-505.
24. Perreault, S., & Kida, T. (2011). The relative effectiveness of persuasion tactics in auditor-client negotiations. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 36(8), 534-547.
25. Hawes, L. C. (1973). Elements of a model for communication processes. *Quarterly Journal of Speech*, 59(1), 11-21.
26. Littlejohn, S. W., & Foss, K. A. (2010). *Theories of human communication*. Waveland press.
27. Katz, I., & Hass, R. G. (1988). Racial ambivalence and American value conflict: Correlational and priming studies of dual cognitive structures. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 55(6), 893.

28. Bahar, M. (1999). Investigation of biology students' cognitive structure through word association tests, mind maps and structural communication grids. University of Glasgow (United Kingdom).
29. Ahmadi, S. N. S., Hejazi, E., & Babakhani, N. (2017). Investigating the impact of interpersonal communication skills on social development among female students. *Tendenzen*, 25(3), 1098-111.
30. Jalaludin, M. A. B. M., & Inkasan, M. (2014). Interpersonal communication skills among the master's students in TVET. *Developing Countries Studies*, 4(16), 110-118.
31. Timothy Coombs, W., & Holladay, S. J. (2007). The negative communication dynamic: Exploring the impact of stakeholder affect on behavioral intentions. *Journal of Communication management*, 11(4), 300-312.
32. Greiff, S., Kretzschmar, A., Müller, J. C., Spinath, B., & Martin, R. (2014). The computer-based assessment of complex problem solving and how it is influenced by students' information and communication technology literacy. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 106(3), 666.
33. Kiesler, S., Siegel, J., & McGuire, T. W. (1984). Social psychological aspects of computer-mediated communication. *American psychologist*, 39(10), 1123.
34. Danziger, K. (2013). *Interpersonal Communication: Pergamon General Psychology Series (Vol. 53)*. Elsevier.
35. Lasswell, H. D. (1948). The structure and function of communication in society. *The communication of ideas*, 37(1), 136-139.
36. Ancona, D. G., & Caldwell, D. F. (1992). Bridging the boundary: External activity and performance in organizational teams. *Administrative science quarterly*, 634-665.
37. Rich, J. S., Solomon, I., & Trotman, K. T. (1997). The audit review process: A characterization from the persuasion perspective. *Accounting, Organizations and Society*, 22(5), 481-505.
38. Bhattacharjee, S., & Brown, J. O. (2018). The impact of management alumni affiliation and persuasion tactics on auditors' internal control judgments. *The Accounting Review*, 93(2), 97-115.